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The Banner.

Official Paper of the County.

L. HARPER, Editor and Proprietor.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1877.

His full name is Rutherford Bradley Hayes.

Only ten days more of Grantism—
Lous Deo!

General Comly has secured another four year's lease of the Columbus Post-office, and is happy.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has got the "dead wood" on the Commercial on the question of circulation.

It is already announced that William M. Evans will certainly be a member of Unwarper Hayes's Cabinet.

We are sorry to hear that Bro. Clymer, of the Crawford County Forum is confined to his house by a severe attack of rheumatism.

The picture of Old Wells and Abe Bradley should be taken on the same card and placed in a prominent position in the Rogers' Gallery.

Those one hundred thousand office-holders want badly to hold on, no matter how, so that they can stick. They all bless J. Madison Wells and Joe Bradley.

The Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana were infamous enough in all conscience, but the Electoral Commission far excelled them in sublime rascality.

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 142 to 88, declared that Tilden was entitled to the Electoral vote of Florida, which had been fraudulently counted for Hayes.

The Miners' Trust and Safe Deposit Company at Shamokin, Pa., shut up shop on Friday, and the Northumberland County Bank, at Pottsville, Pa., closed on Saturday.

Old Wells is happy now, and no more asks the question, "Am I a peer or a vassal," the unconstitutional Commission having virtually sanctioned all his stupendous villainies.

The Zanesville Daily Times, which was burnt out recently, gave up the ghost on Monday. Zanesville has still another daily paper, such as it is, which lives on saw-dust and smoked herring.

Old Simon desires to refer his little misunderstanding with the widow Oliver to the "High Joint," and then get the pure and incorruptible body to enter on its journal, "Ordered that the evidence be not received."

Odious as Grant has made himself to the American people, we are free to say that we would rather a thousand times see him in the Presidential mansion than a usurper, put there by fraud, forgery, bribery and perjury.

The eight Radicals on the Electoral Commission, by their criminal refusal to examine the testimony submitted to them relative to the frauds in Florida and Louisiana, have laid themselves liable to indictment for perjury.

J. Madison Wells is John Sherman's Christian statesman.—*Cin. Eng.* And Eliza Packard occupies a front pew in the Wells-Sherman church.—*Stark County Democrat.*

Brethren, let us pray.

Oliver P. Morton, ("Sitting Bull"), whose name is the very synonym of infamy, offered the resolution adopted by the Commission, declaring that the vote of Louisiana should be counted for Hayes.—This fact deserves a place in history.

"Ordered that the evidence be not received," was adopted by a vote of 8 to 7 in the partisan Electoral Commission, in regard to Louisiana. What would be thought of a jury in a *pic-nique* Police Court that would make such an "order" as that?

Dr. McClellan, an experienced physician and surgeon in the U. S. Army, has published a report on the subject, in which he shows that the net loss to the city of Savannah and the State of Georgia, by the yellow fever of last summer and fall was fully \$80,607,859.

Hon. Matt Carpenter, (Republican) in the course of his speech in opposition to the conspiracy to force a defeated candidate into the chair of Washington, said if fraud succeeded in making Hayes President, it would be the last Presidential election held in this country.

Justice Joe Bradley has earned for himself a crown of imperishable infamy, and has sunk himself so low in the estimation of the American people that we doubt if any respectable citizen would be willing to try a dog case before him where the litigants were of opposite politics.

The Pittsburgh Gazette and Commercial, two of the oldest Republican papers in the Smoky City, have been consolidated, or rather, the proprietors of the former purchased the establishment of the latter. Pittsburgh has always been overstocked with papers, such as they are.

The Toledo Democrat, General Steedman's paper has run up to its mast-head the old ticket, as follows: "For President, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; for Vice President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana—subject to decision of the July National Democratic Convention, of 1877."

Pretty strong evidence exists that the so-called attempted "Assassination" of the bogus Governor of Louisiana, Packard, was all a set-up job, intended to produce an effect upon the Electoral Commission. It is believed that it was all planned before-hand and the very day and hour fixed upon.

On Monday last, Grant pledged himself to a party of Democrats and Republicans (the latter representing Governor Hayes), that he would not recognize the Packard Government of Louisiana, and that if he was compelled to recognize either of the Governments it would be the one headed by Nicholls.

William A. Sidel, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, seduced a young lady named Kate Xenoen, under a promise of marriage which he did not keep. Kate met William on the street, on Saturday, and shot him down like a dog. Verdict of the people—served him right.

Views Concerning the Louisiana and South Carolina State Governments.

The Radical leaders in Congress are building Grant every day to induce him to recognize the bogus minority Governments in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina; but up to the present writing Grant has refused to comply with these demands, latterly basing his action on the ground that it would not be proper, as he has but a few more days to serve, to do any act that might compromise or embarrass his successor. All of which means, if it means anything, that he will leave to Mr. Hayes the responsibility of recognizing the Nichols Government in Louisiana, and the Hampton Government in South Carolina, in consideration of which his Administration would receive the support of the Conservative elements in those States.

Grant admitted to a correspondent of the Commercial on Sunday that without the military support of the United States the governments of Packard and Chamberlain would not last a single day indeed he declared that the Chamberlain Administration was on its last legs, inasmuch as the people of South Carolina refused to recognize it by paying taxes towards its support. It is this hope on the part of the Southern people of having the white men's Government in the contested States recognized by Hayes, that induces them to manifest a strange indifference in the Presidential contest.

An Agreement Founded in Fraud is not Binding in Law or in Conscience.

When the so-called "Compromise Bill" was presented, the Radicals pledged their honor to the Democrats that all the questions in dispute as to the Electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana, should come up for review; and with this understanding, the great body of the Democrats in Congress gave the measure their cordial support.—But the Radicals, finding that they had a majority of one on the Commission, violated their agreement, and utterly refused to go back of the dishonest and fraudulent acts of the illegal and rascally Returning Boards to receive any evidence whatsoever, preferring to settle the dispute, not in accordance with the facts, the law and the right, but in obedience to the demands of corrupt party leaders. We therefore claim that the Democrats in Congress, having been shamefully and outrageously deceived, are not bound by any action the Radical majority in the partisan Commission may adopt. Fraud vitiates all their proceedings.

Attempted Assassination.

A young man who gave his name as W. H. Weldon, who claimed to be a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, and is said to be the son of a Baptist clergyman in Philadelphia, entered the room of Packard, the bogus Governor of Louisiana, on the 15th inst., and attempted to shoot that gentleman. Packard knocked the weapon down, as it was in the act of being aimed at his head, and the bullet that was aimed at his head hit the knee, making a slight wound. Packard dealt the chap a severe blow between the eyes, knocking him down, and a friend of Packard, who was present, also put a bullet into him, inflicting a severe wound. The young man presented a genteel appearance, and had only been in New Orleans twenty-four hours. When asked his reason for trying to shoot Packard, he replied "only patriotism," and said that he also intended to kill Governor Hayes. He was crazed with liquor and poisonous drugs. Of course the Radicals are trying to make political capital out of the affair.

Mr. Purman, a Republican Congressman from Florida, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives the other day, in which he expressed the belief that Tilden carried the State, and was fairly entitled to its electoral vote. This was a truthful statement, and it is therefore somewhat remarkable that a Republican should make that; but Mr. Purman's case is contested, he probably thought that it would be a good method of ingratiating himself into the affections of the Democrats. But his confession came too late to do him any good. He should have made it when the Florida case came up in Congress. We think Purman is a fraud.

The villainy of Radicalism surpasses all understanding. In addition to their conspiracy to steal the Presidency, they now seek to expel Kelley, of Oregon, from the Senate, deny Grover his seat in the Senate, to which he was elected by the Oregon Legislature, and hang or shoot poor Dinn Platt for giving them a piece of his mind about their revolutionary acts. It is about time that the lion of Democracy was shaking his mane and elevating his tail.

There has been so much stealing by conductors on the C. S. & C. Railroad, that the Eastern owners of the concern dismissed the whole of them, and filled their places with Yankees. But the new conductors, proving to be no more reliable than the old ones, the "bell-punch" system has been introduced, and on street cars and conductors are now required to sell a ticket to every passenger who is not already provided with one, and punch it in the presence of the passengers.

One Eph. Holland, a Cincinnati gambler, who is under arrest for illegal voting, is telling some dreadful stories as to the extent of his rascalties on the day of election. As he admits he hired himself for money to "vote early and vote often," we presume the Radicals can get him to swear to anything they want to give General Banning's seat in Congress to Stanley Matthews.

That long-haired idiot, "Private" Dalzell, who has heretofore failed to be the Radical leader in the Ohio House of Representatives, came to grief the other day. When some resolution was up for consideration in which the word rebellion occurred, the idiot moved to amend by inserting the word "Democratic" before "rebellion," when his own party, with the exception of some four or five jackasses, voted it down.

The Delaware Herald, speaking of Mr. Poppleton's vote against the so-called compromise bill, says: Mr. Poppleton's reason for this was that he believed Tilden to be elected, and he would consent to no measure which indicated his doubts of this fact; consequently he did not support the so-called compromise bill. Mr. Poppleton was right.

The Supreme Court of the United States once commanded the respect of the American people; but since it has become a mere political machine, to ratify the frauds, forgeries and perjuries of acknowledged scoundrels, it has sunk down to the level of a dog. Verdict of the people—served him right.

Democratic Cases at Washington.

The Democratic Senators and Representatives were in caucus Saturday night, Representative Clymer presiding.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Walling, but received only thirteen votes:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the so-called Electoral Commission have refused to receive evidence of fraud charged in the recent elections, or of the ineligibility of electors, it is our duty, as representatives of the people, to do no further legislation—no voting, signing and endorsing, or meet in joint session to further count the electoral vote under its decision.

Mr. Cochran offered a preamble and resolution substantially as follows:

WHEREAS, The Electoral Commission was created in good faith, with a view to the examination of evidence and all questions which pertain to the disputed vote of Florida, Louisiana and Oregon; and whereas, said Commission, in disregard of their oath, fraudulently refused to obey the law and the will of the people, by refusing to receive evidence of fraud charged in the recent elections; therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress, which it owes to the Democratic party and to the American people, to declare the fraudulent acts of said Commission null and void, and to provide by all means known to the Constitution and the laws, to the end that all possible delays may be interposed, dilatory motions and objections interposed to the vote of every State yet to be counted, with a view to multiplying the issues and thereby defeating the inauguration of an usurper.

Mr. Regan offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That the count of the electoral vote shall proceed without dilatory opposition to the orderly execution of the act of Congress creating the Electoral Commission, whose decisions shall be received and acted upon in accordance with the provisions of said law.

On one side it was contended that the conception of a tribunal to adjust the controversy was a sublime act of statesmanship, freighted with the hopes and wishes of the nation; but the result was an appointment, mixed with grief and misfortune. It would, however, be injurious to the Democratic party, who so strongly supported the Electoral bill, if they did not now abide the result in good faith.

On the other side it was urged that it would be better to have an interregnum, for the presiding officer of the Senate to act as President until there could be a new election, rather than submit to fraud, which should be defeated by all means known to the Constitution and rules of the House.

Among those who advocated Cochran's proposition were Thompson, Hurd, Southard and Lynde; and among those who opposed it were Brown, of Kentucky, Reagan, Singleton, Hill, Bayard and Kerran.

Mr. Bright offered the following amendment to Mr. Regan's resolution: But this resolution is accompanied with a solemn and earnest protest of the Democratic party against the gross and shameless violation of law, justice and faith contained in the decision of the majority who signed the same in the cases of Florida and Louisiana.

The resolution of Mr. Reagan as amended, by Mr. Bright, the whole being a substitute for Mr. Cochran's proposition, was adopted by a vote of—yeas 78, nays 40.

Mr. Field offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire whether it would be expedient to withhold the appropriation for the support of the army.

Mr. Willis moved to lay the resolution on the table, saying to withhold such supplies would be revolutionary, and the effect would be to alarm the country. He, therefore, should oppose any such legislation to the bitter end.

Mr. Field withdrew his resolution.

Messrs. Field and Tucker suggested that there be an adjourned meeting of the caucus, but this was objected to, and an adjournment took place.

The Democrats had another caucus on Saturday night, which was thinly attended—only one hundred and seventeen members of the party being present. Speeches were made by many of those present; some of them being of a conciliatory character, protesting against any dilatory or extreme measures until the case of Oregon was settled and disposed of. Hon. J. L. Vance, of Ohio, was the most earnest of all the speakers in denouncing the infamous decision of the Commission in regard to Florida and Louisiana. The caucus will convene the moment the Oregon case is disposed of by the Commission.

A Cincinnati Sensation.

A young man named Abe Rothschild, son of a wealthy Israelite in Cincinnati, was found in the hall of Aug's club house, a few nights ago lying in a pool of blood, supposed to be in a dying condition. He was removed to his father's residence, but is still living. He told an officer that he had been followed during the day by a stranger, who shot him as he was leaving the club house. Subsequent investigations proved conclusively that he shot himself, and the act was done to avoid the consequences of a horrible murder that he committed at Jefferson, Texas a few weeks previous—the killing of a young girl named Besie Moore, who traveled with him as his "wife." It seems that Rothschild and the girl provided themselves with a lunch one Sunday morning, and walked out in the country. In the evening the young man returned, without the girl, but was noticed he had on his fingers diamond rings which she had worn. In answer to inquiries he said his "wife" was stopping with friends in the country. He soon left the place, buying a ticket for Little Rock, Ark. The body of the girl was discovered two weeks afterwards in a ditch, well, partly decomposed, but was identified by her dress. The police worked up the case, and traced Rothschild to Cincinnati. The landlord of the hotel in Jefferson fully identified him on Tuesday. He is now under guard of a policeman, and if he recovers from his self-inflicted wound, he bids fair to die on the gallows.

There is a report at Washington that if the partisan Commission decides the Presidency against Mr. Tilden he will take the case before the Supreme Court on a writ of *quo warrant*. This, we think, would be a foolish proceeding, as he would then probably have five judges against him instead of two, as at present.

Miss Mary M. Dancer, the only daughter of a once noted New York gambler, died on Monday afternoon, leaving a will bequeathing property to the amount of \$500,000—\$165,000 to relatives and friends, and the balance to various charitable societies.

Tom Young is becoming very impatient, and takes a great many drinks between drinks. He thinks that the 4th of March will never come round, when he can attach the word "Governor" to his name.

Since the Congressional Committee made their reports in regard to South Carolina, more Radical frauds have come to light, which clearly establish the fact that Tilden carried the State by a majority of 831.

THE "HIGH JOINT" FARE!

The Packed Jury Count Louisiana for Hayes by 8 to 7!

THE FRAUDS SUSTAINED!

EIGHT PERJURED MEN!

"Ordered, That the Evidence be Not Received."

On Friday last, the unconstitutional body known as the "Electoral Commission," having first refused to hear any testimony whatever in regard to the daring frauds, forgeries, larcenies and perjuries, by which Wells and his brother rascals defiled the Electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes, which Tilden fairly carried the State by a majority of 10,000—87, in other words, having squarely indorsed the lying certificates of the bogus Governor of Louisiana, they concluded their farcical proceedings by the passage of a resolution, introduced by "Sitting Bull" Morton, declaring that Hayes was entitled to the vote of Louisiana. This was carried by a vote of 8 to 7—the three Radical Judges voting with Tilden to sustain the infamous outrage of stealing the Electoral vote of a sovereign State.

Judge Abbott, one of the Democratic Commissioners, seeing that the Radical majority were about to adopt a resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, that no evidence should be admitted, and wished to push the business through with lightning speed, arose quickly, and in a sharp and sarcastic manner said, "Hold on; there is something else to be done first," thereupon he proceeded to offer, one after another, five separate resolutions, on each one of which he demanded the yeas and nays, so as to place the Radicals upon record for sanctioning the greatest crime of the age.

We give the detail of the proceedings as furnished by telegraph:

Mr. Hoar submitted the following:

Ordered, That evidence be not received.

Mr. Abbott offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That evidence be received to show that the Returning Board of Louisiana established the Returning Board for the State is unconstitutional, and the acts of said Returning Board are void.

This was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunt, Payne and Thurman—7.

Nays—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Mr. Abbott offered another substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That evidence will be received to show that the Returning Board of Louisiana, at the time of canvassing and compiling the vote of that State, at the last election in that State, was not legally constituted under the law establishing it, and that it was composed of more than five persons of one political party, instead of five persons of different parties.

Rejected by the same vote.

Mr. Abbott then offered another substitute:

Resolved, That the Commission will receive testimony on the subject of frauds alleged in specification of contested for the vote for electors for President and Vice President to certificates Nos. one and three.

Rejected by the same vote.

Mr. Abbott then offered a fourth substitute:

Resolved, That testimony tending to show that the so-called Returning Board of Louisiana had no jurisdiction to canvass the votes for electors for President and Vice President is admissible.

Rejected by the same vote.

Mr. Abbott offered a fifth substitute, which was rejected by the same vote which was as follows:

Resolved, That evidence is admissible that statements and affidavits purporting to have been made and forwarded to the Electoral Commission in pursuance of the provision of section 26, election law of 1872, alleging riotous intimidation and violence at or near certain polls, and in connection with the election of electors for President and Vice President, are false and untrue, and were made by certain disreputable persons, and for the direction and knowledge of said Returning Board; that said Returning Board, knowing said statements and affidavits were false and untrue, received and acted upon them, and that none of such statements and affidavits were made in the manner or form, or within the time required by law, did knowingly, willfully and fraudulently fail and refuse to canvass and count more than 10,000 votes cast as is shown by the Commissioners of Election.

Mr. Hunt offered a substitute:

Resolved, That evidence be received to prove that the votes cast and given at said election on the 7th of November last, as shown by the return made by the Commissioners of Elections for said polls and voting places in said State, have never been compiled nor canvassed, and that said Returning Board never even pretended to complete or canvass the returns by said Commissioners of Elections; but that said Returning Board only pretended to canvass the returns, and by the State Supervisors of Registration.

Rejected by the same vote.

A seventh substitute was offered by Mr. Bayard, as follows:

Resolved, That no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States is eligible to be appointed an elector, and that this Commission will receive evidence tending to prove said ineligibility, as offered by counsel for objectors to certificates Nos. 1 and 3.

Rejected by the same vote.

Mr. Field offered the eighth and last substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Commission evidence is admissible upon several matters which counsel for objectors to Nos. 1 and 3 offered to prove.

Rejected by the same vote.

HOAR'S ORDER ADOPTED.

The question on the original order, submitted by Mr. Hoar, came up, that evidence should be not received.

Mr. Payne moved to strike out "not."—Rejected.

The vote on the original order was then taken, and it was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunt, Payne and Thurman—7.

After some further proceedings of an unimportant character, Mr. Morton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the persons named as electors in certificate No. 1 were the lawful electors of the State of Louisiana, and their votes are the votes provided by the laws of that State, and should be counted for President and Vice President.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 8 to 7, as follows:

Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunt, Payne and Thurman—7.

A report carrying out the spirit of Morton's resolution, was then prepared, and signed by Miller, Strong, Bradley, Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Garfield and Hoar, when the Commission adjourned.

On Tuesday, the vote of Louisiana was counted for Hayes, under an earnest protest from the Democrats. The House of

Representatives, on the resolution that the decision of the Commission as to Louisiana be not agreed to, it was adopted—yeas 172, nays 99.

The counting then proceeded, and when the State of Michigan was reached, objection was made to counting the Electoral vote of D. L. Crossman, on the ground that he was disqualified, and the two houses separated. The Senate withdrew, and by a strict party vote, or 38 to 25, decided that Crossman was eligible. In the House, after some discussion, the objection to Crossman was dropped, and Michigan was counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Senators again assembled in the Hall of the House and the count proceeded. Minnesota was counted for Hayes and Wheeler; Missouri, for Tilden and Hendricks; Nebraska, for Hayes and Wheeler; Nevada, for Hayes and Wheeler.

Mr. Springer objected to the count of one of the three votes of Nevada, on the ground that the time of his appointment, and for a long time previously, and thereafter continued to be, United States Commissioner for the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the district of Nevada. The objection was signed by Springer, Tucker, Vance of Ohio, Sparks, Savage, Malah and Jenks, Representatives, and by Senators Barman, Wallace and Harford.

The Senators retired, and the House adjourned until Wednesday.

On Wednesday, the Joint Session resumed the counting of the Electoral vote. Nevada was declared for Hayes and Wheeler; New Hampshire for Hayes and Wheeler; New Jersey, New York and North Carolina for Tilden and Hendricks, and Ohio for Hayes and Wheeler. When Oregon was called, two sets of Electors were announced—one having the names of Cartwright, Odell and Watts, certified to before a Notary Public; the other having the names of Cronin, Miller and Parker, with the certificate of the Governor and the "broad seal" of the State attached, the latter giving two votes to Hayes and Wheeler, and one to Tilden and Hendricks. Objections were at once filed to both returns, and after some discussion the question was referred to the Commission, where it was under consideration when our paper went to press.

Treason, Is It?

Donn Platt, not having the fear of the Radical conspirators before his eyes, wrote a savage article the other day for his paper, the Washington Capital, which created intense excitement when it appeared.—The Cabinet was convened immediately in special session, and after talking the subject over, Attorney General Taft was directed to have criminal proceedings instituted against the audacious Editor forthwith. That our readers may form an opinion as to the tone of the article, we make the following extract from it:

If a man thus returned to power can ride in safety from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration. We do not believe the people of the United States are the servile set. We do not believe that they are prepared, without a blow, to part with their hard-earned, blood stained possessions. Notice is hereby served on the citizens of South Carolina and Louisiana that they must now care for themselves. How soon lamp posts will bear fruit is for them to say. To the people of the North and West, notice is given that all the tyranny to which they have been subjected, that bondholders and monopolies may fasten upon them, is resisted by no security for their rights, and that a shrinkage of values is now in order. If there is a law for fraud there is reason for violence, and to that we make our last appeal.

How Louisiana Was Counted for Hayes.

Duncan S. Kenner, of New Orleans, (the gentleman old Wells said wished to bribe him to vote for Tilden,) testified before the Congressional Committee on Saturday, and told the true story of Wells' rascality. Witness said he had a conversation with Wells, when the latter said he wished to receive such a compensation for his vote as to enable him to retire to his plantation in Rapides parish. Promises were not answered this time, he was determined to make it tell. Witness urged Wells to name the amount, but he refused, saying he must first consult with Tom Anderson. At another interview Wells said he had no doubt whether he could do anything, because Anderson doubted his (witness') ability to raise a large enough amount. Witness asked how much Anderson wanted, and Wells replied, "I don't know, but I will give him as much as he wants." Witness said this was perfectly ridiculous, and if it was insisted upon they might as well drop the matter. After the promulgation of the vote they met and witness expressed his astonishment and regret at Wells' course.

Witness said: "What could I do? You had no money." Witness said he hoped that Wells had made himself safe, and Wells replied, "You bet," or words to that effect.

The Evansville Courier has been contemplating the able speech made in the House by Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, in denunciation of the Florida decision of the Commission. It says:

"Mr. Hurd is one of the youngest members of the House, but notwithstanding his boyish appearance, he never rises to speak that he does not at once command the attention of the oldest and wisest members of that body. Mr. Hurd would make a worthy United States Senator, and we should be delighted to see him succeed Sherman."

Suppose that a case should come up in the Knox Common Pleas during the present term, involving the title to a farm or the life of a citizen, and one of the parties, being a political friend of Judge Adams, being a political friend of Judge Adams, should direct Clerk Hyde to enter on the Journal: "Ordered, that testimony be not received," and should then decide the case in favor of his friend—what would the people of Knox county think of such a decision and of such a Judge? And that is precisely the way the Presidential question has been disposed of at Washington.

It is reported the Senator Conkling, of New York, in private conversation, denounces the decision of the Electoral Commission as monstrous and infamous. It was rumored that he would give expression to his opinion on Monday, in the Senate, but when the acts of the Commission came up for ratification or rejection, Conkling was not in his seat! Has he, too, been bulldozed?

Two Republican members of the House of Representatives—Pierce and Scelley, of Massachusetts, declared that the Louisiana election was so tainted with fraud, that they could not conscientiously give to give that State to Hayes. Joe Bradley had no compunctions of conscience when he deliberately perjured himself.

The action of the eight Radical members of the Commission in declining to hear evidence was a violation of the letter and spirit of the act under which the Commission was created, and of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and their decision was therefore null and void.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Chicago Times' head-line speaks of the "fermented scalawags."

"Old Joe Kiekin' up behind and before," "Old Chandler's yellow boy," "Kiekin' up before old Joe."

Chicago Times: "Wells isn't a vassal; he's a pier and a mighty rotten one at that."

Mr. Hayes will ever be known in history as his fraudulence, Returning Board Hayes.

Chicago Times: "Bradley's the man instead of Ferry, and that's about the only difference."

Cheating at elections has been indorsed by the three Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Toledo Democrat: An election which didn't elect can't be cured by an arbitration that won't arbitrate.

At the caucus held on Saturday night, the entire Ohio delegation, save Payne and Neal, voted to delay the count.

Rutherford B. Hayes, when he is counted in, will write his name thus: "R. B. Hayes, President, pro Bradley."

This is what Jerry Bradley said: We have the law and the evidence on our side, but the other fellows have the count.

It requires a great strain on the language to express the Democratic disgust. The Chicago Times calls it "electrocution."

Father Taft admits that it required just about twelve thousand deputy marshals to take charge of the country upon last election day.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: John Eliza Pinkston Sherman hopes to be made Secretary of the Treasury by Joe Bradley's present.

All kings claim to be such by the grace of God; but when Rutherford B. Hayes is inaugurated as President it will be by the grace of fraud.

Dana, of the New York Sun, gauged his man correctly when he said "The Republican party never asked any favor of Bradley which it did not get."

New York World: It had only been a game of seven-up for the Presidency, things would not have been so bad; but it is a game of eight to seven up.

Mr. Payne, according to a Washington correspondent, expressed himself after the Florida decision had been rendered: "I find that judges are like some other men."

Col. Bob Ingersoll has been interviewed. He remarked mildly that the Louisiana Returning Board would have been justified in throwing out every Democratic vote in the State.

As Chief Justice Waite wasn't on the Commission to assist Hayes, he volunteered his services as a legal adviser of Hayes' counsel. There's nothing like an "impartial and honest Judiciary."

Senator Sherman, in the course of a bitter partisan speech on Monday, declared that the certificate of a Returning Board was superior in power to the Constitution. Sherman has simply disgraced himself, and it will not be long until his seat in the Senate is filled by an honest Democrat, who will fairly represent the people of Ohio.

"The Devil upon two sticks," otherwise known as Oliver P. Morton, telegraphed on Saturday to Rutherford B. Hayes, "you will certainly be the next President," whereupon Rutherford forthwith took down a state

Wit and Humor.

The Black Hills excitement is about over. Eternal spring can only be found only in the factory.

Approved idea in a Chinese temple, with a pump attachment, is able to shed tears.

Didn't want his heirs to starve to death. The man who left provisions in his will.

Good housekeepers hate to put off wash-day. With them it is a soap deferred that maketh the heart sick.

A local has found out that it is fashionable in Canada, to come down the front steps on your back.

There is talk of Corliss for Governor of Rhode Island. But we have no end of machine politicians?

The daughter of Connecticut lightning-rod man has eloped. His companion was probably an electric "spark."

"Gloves with twenty-five buttons are worn for ball to the Paris." They must button down the back.

A parrot is said to live to be two hundred years old. A barber does not live so long, but he talks more.

In Paris everything in feminine fashions is as tight as nature can endure. The rage even extends to husbands in some cases.

We can generally tell what a man's going to do next when he puts the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth by mistake.

There is a man in Tennessee with such big feet that, if he gets them wet in the morning, he doesn't have a cold in the head until February!

The urchin who sat down on a heated stove-hearth and was branded with the words "Base Burner," has been provided with an Ulster.

Knox County Farmer.

Ayrshire Cows.

The report of the Ayrshire Agricultural Association gives the following points as the standing of superiority in Ayrshire dairy cows.

Head short, forehead wide, nose fine between the muzzle and eyes, muzzle moderately large, eyes full and lively, horns wide set on, inclining upward, and curving slightly inward.

Neck long and straight from the head to the top of the shoulder, free from the loose skin on the under side, fine at its junction with the head, and the muscles symmetrically enlarging toward the shoulders.

Shoulders thin at the top, brisket light, the whole forequarters thin in front, and gradually increasing in depth and width backward.

Back short and straight, spine well defined, especially at the shoulder, the short ribs arched, the body deep at the flanks and the milk veins well developed.

Pelvis long, broad and straight, hock-bones (ilium) wide apart and not much overlaid with fat, thighs deep and broad, tail long and slender, and set on level with the back.

Milk vessels capacious and extending well forward, hinder part broad and firmly attached to the body, the sole or under surface nearly level, the teats from two to two and a half inches in length, equal in thickness, and hanging perpendicularly; their distance apart at the sides should be equal to about one-third of the length of the udder, and across to about one-half of the breadth.

Legs short, the bones fine and the joints firm.

Skin soft and elastic, and covered with soft, close, woolly hair.

The colors preferred are brown, or brown and white, the colors being distinctly defined.

Great value is attached to the above form and points, and the dairy farmer, and he quickly takes them in when effecting a purchase, so that a mistake is rarely made.

How to Physic a Horse.

The horse must undergo preparation for physic, which is done by gently relaxing the bowels. During the day previous, his food should be restricted to bran-mash—about a quart of a peck being sufficient for a feed—and with this drink, should be given warm. Corn and oats should be withheld, and hay restricted. He may have walking or trotting exercise morning and evening. As an ordinary physic, the following may be given: Powdered aloes, four drachms; powdered ginger, three drachms; treacle, as much as is sufficient to form a ball. The physic is given in the morning on an empty stomach, after the horse has exercised for perhaps an hour, and is watered when he returns; the water should be as warm as he will take it, and he should take as much as he pleases throughout the day. Bran-mash should be given as often as oats usually are, and better warm than cold; if not, and he is refused bran may be tried, but no oats, and but little hay. Sometimes gentle exercise may be given in the afternoon, and also next day. The physic usually begins to operate next morning, rarely takes effect in twelve hours, frequently not so rapidly. When the physic begins to operate, the horse should stand in the stable till it sets, which may be in twelve hours. The stable should be well littered behind the stall, to receive the discharges, and the horse should be covered with a rug.

To Make Hens Lay.

A writer in the Ohio Farmer gives the following method for making hens lay:

Put two or more quarts of water in a kettle, and one quart of pepper, or two small ones, then put the kettle over the fire. When the water boils, stir in coarse ground Indian meal, until you make a thick mush. Let it cook an hour or so—

Feel hot. Home remedy chafed fine, and stirred into mush as prepared in the above directions, and for results we are getting five to ten eggs per day; whereas, previous to feeding we had not had eggs for a long time. We hear a great deal of complaint from other people about not getting eggs. To such we would warmly recommend cooked food, fed hot. Boiled apple skins, seasoned with red pepper, or boiled potatoes, seasoned with horse radish is good for feed—much better than uncooked corn. Corn, when fed to the hen, by itself has a tendency to fatten hens instead of producing the more profitable egg laying. A spoonful of sulphur stirred with their feed occasionally will rid them of vermin and tone up their systems. It is especially good for young chickens or by following No. 3, we have lost but one. They have been fed cooked feed mostly, and are growing finely.

Fattening Steers Rapidly.

Mr. R. F. Kilpatrick, who resides near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has adopted the following method of feeding steers: He divides his feed into three equal meals, feeding in the three meals what farmers usually feed at one, and giving them ample feed room, so that all can eat at once if they wish. In addition, he feeds them the good clover hay they can eat. By following this course, they require but a peck of corn a day, and do better than on half a bushel of corn and a poor quality of hay.

To ascertain the result of this experiment, he had three steers weighed at his farm on the 1st of December. They were weighed again on the 9th of December. The first was a two-year-old, which weighed on the 30th of December 1270 pounds, and on the 9th of December 1400 pounds, having made a gain of 130 pounds in a four-year-old, and weighed 1440 pounds, having made a gain of 120 pounds—an average of four pounds a day. No. 3, a four-year-old, weighed 1310 pounds, having gained 100 pounds—an average of 5 1/2 pounds a day. This is a remarkable gain, considering the fact that the corn was fed out of doors and in the car.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R.R.

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 26, 1876, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

EAST BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.	ACCORD.
Columbus	12:50 PM	7:30 PM	1:00 AM	1:00 AM
Newark	1:30	7:40	2:02	2:02
Dresden	2:37	8:33	3:09	3:09
Coshocton	3:05	9:02	3:13	3:13
Dennison	4:15	10:20	4:25	4:40 AM
Salisbury	5:15	11:25	5:15	5:45
Steubenville	5:55	12:05	6:05	6:50
Pittsburgh	7:45	1:50	7:50	8:20
Altoona	12:25 AM	6:45	12:20 AM	7:45
Harrisburg	3:55	10:15	3:55	4:25
Baltimore	7:45	1:50	7:55	8:25
Washington	9:15	3:20	9:07	9:37
Philadelphia	10:25	4:30	10:15	10:45
New York	10:25	4:30	10:15	10:45
Boston	8:40 PM	12:40	8:45 PM	9:15

Pullman Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars

ATTACHED TO ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	No. 2.	No. 6.	No. 10.	No. 4.
Columbus	10:40 PM	6:55 AM	3:50 PM	10:40 AM
Newark	11:30	7:40	4:40	11:30
Dresden	12:37	8:33	5:30	12:37
Coshocton	1:05	9:02	6:03	1:05
Dennison	2:15	10:20	7:13	2:15
Salisbury	3:15	11:25	8:15	3:45
Steubenville	3:55	12:05	8:55	4:25
Pittsburgh	7:45	1:50	12:45	8:20
Altoona	12:25 AM	6:45	1:20 AM	7:45
Harrisburg	3:55	10:15	4:55	11:25
Baltimore	7:45	1:50	8:45	10:15
Washington	9:15	3:20	10:15	11:45
Philadelphia	10:25	4:30	11:25	12:55
New York	10:25	4:30	11:25	12:55
Boston	8:40 PM	12:40	9:15 PM	9:45

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains do not stop where time is omitted.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, through without change, from Columbus to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York. But one change to Baltimore, Washington, Boston, and New England Cities.

SEPARATE CARS through from Columbus to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago without change, making close connections at these points for the South, West and North-West.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger Ticket Agent, D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager, GENERAL OFFICES, COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 5, 1877.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

TIME CARD—IN EFFECT, JANUARY 14, 1877.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	EXP.	EXP.	ACCOM.
Leave Chicago	7:50 AM	8:05 PM	8:05 PM
Garrettsville	8:20 AM	8:30 AM	9:00 AM
Defiance	8:54	8:54	9:18
Deshler	9:16	9:16	10:45
Fostoria	9:47	9:47	11:20
Tiffin	10:14	10:14	11:55
Sandusky	10:40	10:40	12:30
Monroeville	11:07	11:07	1:05
Chicago June	8:30	9:30	1:00
Arrive Chicago	8:30	9:30	1:00
Manassas	8:49	10:40	3:05
Mount Vernon	11:40	12:15 PM	6:35
Rockport	8:40	10:40	9:00
Columbus	2:30	3:15	5:30
Zanesville	3:25	3:20	7:15
Wheeling	4:05	4:10	8:00
Washington	5:10 PM	12:30 AM	9:00
Baltimore	10:30	11:20	1:00
Philadelphia	11:00 AM	12:00 PM	2:00
New York	6:25	10:05	3:00

WESTWARD.

STATIONS	EXP.	EXP.	ACCOM.
Leave New York	8:30 AM	8:55 PM	8:55 PM
Philadelphia	12:15 PM	11:30	1:00
Baltimore	5:30	7:00 AM	7:00
Washington	7:15	8:40	9:00
Wheeling	8:15 AM	10:45 AM	4:35 AM
Columbus	12:00 PM	2:55 PM	5:05 PM
Newark	12:00	4:25	6:35
Dennison	1:40	5:35	7:45
Maumee	4:25	7:20	11:00
Shelby Jane	4:56	6:55	12:10 AM
Arrive Chicago June	6:00	8:30	3:30
Arrive Chicago	6:00	8:30	3:30
Sandusky	7:00	10:30	7:15
Leave Chicago June	6:00	8:30	6:20
Altoona	7:15	10:45	11:45
Fostoria	8:15	10:45	10:15
Deshler	9:14	11:45	11:35 PM
Defiance	10:28	12:30	12:35
Garrettsville	12:10 AM	2:35	8:00 AM
Arrive Chicago	6:30	8:10	1:00

P. T. Barry, L. M. Cole, W. C. Quincy, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Ticket Agent, Gen'l Freight Agent, CINCINNATI, BALTIMORE, NEWARK.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R.R.

CONDENSED TIME CARD.

DEC. 10, 1876.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS	EXP.	EXP.	ACCOM.	PAC. EX.	ST. EX.
Pittsburgh	11:00 AM	6:00 AM	10:00 AM	2:00 PM	2:00 PM
Rockport	11:00	6:00	10:00	2:00	2:00
Alliance	3:03	11:00	12:50 PM	5:55	5:55
Orville	4:44	12:55 PM	2:55	7:42	7:42
Manassas	5:11	1:40	3:40	9:55	9:55
Crestline	5:40	2:10	4:10	10:30	10:30
Crestline	6:10	2:40	4:40	11:00	11:00
Forest	6:25	2:55	4:55	11:15	11:15
Lima	6:40	3:10	5:10	11:30	11:30
St. Wayne	1:00 PM	3:20	5:20	11:45	11:45
Plymouth	1:25	3:45	5:45	12:00	12:00
Cincinnati	1:50	4:10	6:10	12:25	12:25

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS	EXP.	EXP.	ACCOM.	PAC. EX.	ST. EX.
Chicago	10:40 PM	8:20 AM	5:30 PM	1:00	1:00
Plymouth	2:40 AM	11:25 PM	9:00	1:00	1:00
Wayne	6:55	12:35	11:45	1:00	1:00
Lima	8:10	1:40	1:40	1:00	1:00
Forest	10:10	3:20	2:50	1:00	1:00
St. Wayne	11:10	4:20	3:50	1:00	1:00
Crestline	11:35	4:45	4:20	1:00	1:00
Manassas	12:35 PM	7:44	5:00	6:50	6:50
Orville	2:32	9:38	6:58	8:15	8:15
Alliance	4:10	11:15	8:40	9:25	9:25
Rockport	6:22	12:00 PM	11:00	2:00 PM	2:00 PM
Pittsburgh	7:30	2:30	12:15 PM	3:30	3:30

Trains No. 3 and 6 run daily. All others run daily except Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus R.R.

TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	EXP.	EXP.	ACCOM.	PAC. EX.	ST. EX.
Cincinnati	7:15 AM	12:00 PM	1:00	6:00	6:00
Columbus	11:42	4:28	5:00	6:30	6:30
Centerburg	12:50 PM	6:18	6:45	7:57	7:57
Liberty	1:08	7:34	8:00	8:28	8:28
Maumee	1:23	7:49	8:15	8:43	8:43
Gambier	1:47	8:10	8:35	9:07	9:07
Howard	2:01	8:24	8:50	9:21	9:21
Danville	2:12	8:35	9:00	9:32	9:32
Gambier	2:25	8:48	9:13	9:45	9:45
Maumee	2:38	8:59	9:24	9:58	9:58
Liberty	2:52	9:13	9:38	10:12	10:12
Centerburg	3:05	9:26	9:51	10:25	10:25
Columbus	3:18	9:39	10:04	10:38	10:38
Cincinnati	3:30	9:51	10:16	10:50	10:50

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	EXP.	EXP.	ACCOM.	PAC. EX.	ST. EX.
Cincinnati	8:30 AM	1:00 PM	1:00	6:00	6:00
Columbus	9:40	2:10	2:10	6:30	6:30
Centerburg	10:12	2:42	2:42	7:00	7:00
Liberty	10:25	2:55	2:55	7:13	7:13
Maumee	10:38	3:08	3:08	7:26	7:26
Gambier	10:51	3:21	3:21	7:39	7:39
Howard	11:04	3:34	3:34	7:52	7:52
Danville	11:17	3:47	3:47	8:05	8:05
Gambier	11:30	3:59	3:59	8:18	8:18
Maumee	11:43	4:12	4:12	8:31	8:31
Liberty	11:56	4:25	4:25	8:44	8:44
Centerburg	12:09	4:38	4:38	8:57	8:57
Columbus	12:22	4:51	4:51	9:10	9:10
Cincinnati	12:35	5:04	5:04	9:23	9:23

December 29, 1876.

G. A. JONES, Sup't.

NEW GROCERY

AND—

PROVISION STORE

ARTHUR E. PHILO

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Mt. Vernon and vicinity that he has opened a

New Grocery and Provision Store,

in GEORGE'S BLOCK, Main street, opposite Baker's Drug Store, where will be found a large, fresh and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, Choice Country Produce, Fresh Canned and Dried Goods, and all the staples of the trade.

ARTHUR E. PHILO.

Mt. Vernon, Oct. 6, 1876.

1776. 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL.

J. W. F. SINGER

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND DEALER IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Has the Largest and Best Stock of Goods for Gentlemen's Wear in Central Ohio.

All garments made in the best style of workmanship and warranted to fit always.

One Price and Square Dealing.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

N. N. Hill's Building, cor. Main and Gambier streets, Mt. Vernon, O.

March 10, 1876.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

A NEW FIRM IN OLD QUARTERS.

C. A. BOPE,

Successor to A. Weaver,

DEALER IN

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

BAR IRON, HORSE SHOES,

HORSE NAILS,

WAGON and CARRIAGE

WOOD WORK

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

And everything pertaining to a first class

HARDWARE STORE.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public. No trouble to show Goods at low prices.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Knox county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Knox county, on

Monday, March 5, 1877,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: Situate in the second quarter of township six and range thirteen in the County of Knox and State of Ohio, to-wit: Being a part of two acres that the said James John Welsh purchased of